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INFORMATION

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letter of 16 October 1978 from the (LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

25X1X6

25X1A6a [REDACTED] Comment. The following appeared in the 29 May 1948 issue of the Mukden Chung Yang Jih Pao: "The policy of Boyanmandaho, Chairman of the 'Puppet' East Mongolian Government, to cooperate with the 'Communist International Clique' and to depend upon foreign support has caused a great deal of dissension in that Government. Part of the 'Puppet' East Mongolian Autonomous Army, numbering about 2,000 men, have deserted and are holding out at a mountain west of Wangyehmiao (122-01, 46-05) against the Chinese Communists. From this incident it will be seen that the split between the 'International' and the 'Political' Cliques in the Communist camp is becoming wider and wider and that the date of a total Communist collapse is not far off.")

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1. Recently there have been indications that there is a split between the Mongols and the Chinese Communists which is getting wider and wider. There is a possibility that some Mongol troops are hiding out in the mountains around Wangyehmiao but not because they are necessarily against the policy of Boyanmandaho (Bolinmandaho) (Chinese phoneticization: Po-yen-man-tu 博彦滿都). Some Mongol troops have deserted in Chinese Communist-controlled areas, but they have taken such a step in opposition to YUN Tse (雲澤) (see paragraph 5) and his policies.

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2. During the early part of March 1948, approximately 5,000 (?) troops of the 1 Division of the Inner Mongolian People's Self Protection Army (IMPSPA) (see paragraph 6), under the command of WANG Hai-shan (王海山), appeared in the Changwu (22-29, 42-23) area. There were indications that they were going to attack Shuangyangtien (121-16, 41-07).

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3. Earlier rumors that Nima (Chinese phoneticization: Ni Ma 尼瑪) (? CHANG Nima, see A29 [redacted], commander of the 1 Regiment of the IMPSPA, was killed are not true, since more than 500 troops under his command appeared in the Paichipu (122-35, 41-52) area in April 1948.

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4. Ulitu (Chinese phoneticization: Wu-li-tu 烏利圖), Chinese Communist-appointed head of Jerim League, had a plan to take the troops under his command and join the Chinese Nationalist Government, but the Chinese authorities suspected this and have put him under surveillance.

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5. On 1 January 1948, the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Government in Wangyehmiao was renamed the Inner Mongolian Democratic Government (IMDG). YUN Tse remained Chairman.

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6. On 1 January 1948, the Inner Mongolian People's Self Protection Army was renamed the Inner Mongolian People's Liberation Army.

7. After 20 January 1948, about 1,200 Mongol cavalrymen were moved from Eastern (inner) Mongolia to Harbin and were put under the command of CH'EN Yun (陳雲), Chief of the West Manchurian Military Zone. These men, mostly equipped with Japanese-made 3-8 and 9-9 type rifles, have again been moved from Harbin to the fronts. They were reportedly trained by Soviet instructors in East Mongolia.

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Comment. It is believed that 3-8 type Japanese rifles refer to Japanese Model 38 (Arisaka) 6.5 mm. and 9-9 type Japanese rifles refer to Japanese Model 99 (1939) 7.7 mm.)

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8. In early January 1948, Na-pu-ni-pu (那布呢布), a Mongol, was appointed Chairman of the East Mongolian Self Government (7 Hailar Municipal Government under the Julianbair Government) in Hailar (119-44, 49-13). There were 4,000 (?) People's Self Defense troops under his control and they were all stationed in Hailar.

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9. During April 1948, all males between the ages of 18 and 45 years, within a radius of thirty miles around Chihfeng were being conscripted by the Chinese Communist army. The most able-bodied conscriptees were put into regular units, while the others were trained for service in the Stretcher-Bearer Corps and the Road Demolition Corps.

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10. Prince YUEH (岳王) of Ordos Right Flank Center Banner (108-10, 39-10) and Prince T'U (圖) (Mongol name: Tupahin-Jirgal) of Ordos Right Flank Forward Banner (109-15, 39-00), both of Ikechou League, accompanied by about 200 armed men went to see Governor TUNG Ch'i-wu (董其武) of Suiyuan Province and asked for his help in driving the Chinese Communists out of their Banners. However, the Suiyuan Provincial Governor sees no hope of regaining the Ordos area by aiding the two Banners; because of insufficient military power, the Suiyuan Provincial Government itself is in danger and has no means of aiding these Banners.

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Comment. See [redacted] reporting Prince T'U as concurrently (1947) superintendent of Ordos Left Flank Center Banner and Chief of Ikechou League.)

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